



**Mapping local and international literature**  
**Peer reviewed articles international**

	Summary	Reference/Link
1	<p>Refugee parents have to face not only the challenges associated with their own transition but also challenges associated with raising their children in a society whose cultural ideals vary greatly from their own. In this article different sources are integrated leading to the creation of a framework for developing family-focused interventions to enhance refugee families' well-being. The primary goal was to support parents or caregivers to develop a bridge between the values, beliefs, and traditions they left behind and the postmigration or resettlement challenges they face in the United States. Authors introduce five recommendations for implementing family-focused community-based interventions for refugee families:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Engage the family as the central unit for intervention.</li> <li>2. Utilize community leaders and address barriers</li> <li>3. Ensure the family's basic needs are being met.</li> <li>4. Utilize a psychoeducational approach to support mental health needs.</li> <li>5. Celebrate the families' strengths and resiliency</li> </ol>	<p>Pejic V, Alvarado E, Hess R, &amp; Groark S. (2017). Community-Based Interventions with Refugee Families Using a Family Systems Approach. <i>The Family Journal: Counseling and Therapy for Couples and Families</i>; 25(1) 101-108  <a href="https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/1066480716680189">https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/1066480716680189</a>.</p>
2	<p>Forcibly displaced children face several difficulties leading to negative outcomes. It is considered as very important to find ways to support war-affected caregivers in promoting children's psychosocial resilience. This article presents the results of a qualitative study which examines the mechanisms underlying the effects of war and displacement on parenting and child adjustment. These results could be used to inform intervention development. Three interrelated pathways linking daily displacement stressors to various dimensions</p>	<p>Sim A, Fazel M, Bowes L &amp; Gardner F.(2018). Pathways linking war and displacement to parenting and child adjustment: A qualitative study with Syrian refugees in Lebanon. <i>Soc Sci Med</i> ;200:19-26  <a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29355827">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29355827</a>.</p>





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	<p>of parenting were found: (1) economic hardship prevents parents from meeting their children's basic needs and forces adaptation strategies that impair positive parent-child interactions; (2) parental psychological distress contributes to harsh parenting; and (3) perceptions and experiences of insecurity in the community results in increased parental control. Social and financial support may be protective factors for maintaining positive parenting despite exposure to war and displacement-related adversity.</p>	
3	<p>This article presents the results of a study which examines predictors of emotional problems amongst a nationally representative cohort of recent immigrants in Canada. The authors examine the effects of parenting status, given the association between parenting stress and mental health. Sociodemographic characteristics and self reported emotional problems over time were considered as a function of parenting status (Two Parent, Lone Parent, Divorced Non-Parent, Non-Divorced Non-Parent). Odds of emotional problems were higher among Two Parent, Lone Parent and Divorced Non-Parent, immigrants compared to Non-Divorced Non-Parents. Immigrant parents seem to be at risk for emotional health problems during the post-migration period.</p>	<p>Browne DT, Kumar A, Puente-Duran S, Georgiades K, Leckie G&amp; Jenkins J (2017) .Emotional problems among recent immigrants and parenting status: Findings from a national longitudinal study of immigrants in Canada. PLoS ONE 12(4): e0175023  <a href="https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0175023">https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0175023</a></p>
4	<p>Parenting during displacement (transitional, pre-resettlement stages) is expected to have impact on children's emotional and behavioural status. This article presents the results of a qualitative study which aimed to examine the parenting experiences of Syrian families living in refugee camps. The main focus of the study was to examine the impact of their displacement on parenting and parenting changes. Challenges identified were structured in three themes; 1) environmental challenges; 2) child specific challenges; and</p>	<p>El-Khani A, Ulph F, Peters S &amp; Calam R (2016). Syria: the challenges of parenting in refugee situations of immediate displacement. Intervention; 14 (2):99–113.DOI: 10.1097/WTF.000000000000118  <a href="https://www.interventionjournal.com/sites/default/files/Syria_the_challenges_of_parenting_in_refugee.3.pdf">https://www.interventionjournal.com/sites/default/files/Syria_the_challenges_of_parenting_in_refugee.3.pdf</a>.</p>





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	<p>3) parent specific challenges. One major emotional stressor for parents was the feeling that they were no longer in control. Parents struggled physically and emotionally to support their children. Such challenges could be addressed by parenting interventions for families in refugee camps. This way parents could better parent and support their children and probably reduce their trauma.</p>	
5	<p>This article presents the results of a randomized controlled trial examining the impact of a family-based intervention delivered to Burmese migrant families displaced in Thailand on parenting and family functioning. The intervention included 12 sessions and was delivered by lay facilitators. Parent-child relationship quality, discipline practices, and family functioning were assessed using adapted standardized and locally derived measures. The intervention group (compared with the control) was found to have improved quality of parent-child interactions on scales of parental warmth and affection and negative relationship quality. Relationship quality and family functioning (including family cohesion) were also found improved, while negative interactions were found decreased. Family communication was improved according to children and harsh discipline was decreased according to caregivers. It is suggested that a behavioral family-based approach implemented by lay providers in community settings is a promising intervention approach for increasing protective aspects of family well-being for migrant children and caregivers.</p>	<p>Puffer ES, Annan J, Sim AL, Salhi, C &amp; Betancourt TS. (2017). The impact of a family skills training intervention among Burmese migrant families in Thailand: A randomized controlled trial. PloS one, 12(3), e0172611. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0172611 <a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5369700/">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5369700/</a></p>

